CLOSING SATES Yesterday of cotton: Liverpool cotton, 55-16d; Memphis cotton, 9 1-8c. New Orleans cotton. 9 1-4c. New York cotton, 9 13-16c

WEATHER INDICATIONS. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER. WASHINGTON, March S. 1 a.m. For Tennessee and the Ohio talley alightly warmer, southeast to south cest winds falling barometer, partly cloudy weather and

light rains worth of the Ohio river. WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, MONDAY, March 3, 1879, 10:08 p.m Hur. Ther. Dir. Force, er. 61 S.E. Gentle. Clear.
62 E. Fresh. Clear.
41 S.E. Fresh. Cloudy
35 S.E. Gentle. Clear.
39 R. Gentle. Coudy
62 E. Gentle. Pair.
50 E. Fresh. Clear. GEO, H. ROHE, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A Great Scandal in France-Leon Say, the Minister of Finance, Involved in Disgrace-The Plague in St. Petersburg-Another War.

BERLIN, March 3r-There have now been six cases of cremation in the town of Gotha. Free from Plague. St. Petersburg, March 3.- General Mili telegraphed Saturday that Astrakhan

still confinued free from plague. Another War Talked of. LAHORE, March 3.—There is some talk here of a coming war with the Afridiads, but the best judges think it would not be worth the expense or risk.

A British Cable to Zanzibar. LONDON, March 3.—It is believed that the British government is about to lay a cable to Zanzibar, Mauritius and Natal, from Aden where it would join the Eastern telegraph company's system

Trades Difficulties in Great Britain. LONDON, March 3 .- The trades difficulties The county miners' association have rejected the wages offered by the masters, and the Clyde shipwrights are look ing to a united action against employers. The Piague in St. Petersburg.

St. Perenseuro, March 3 .- Prof. Botkin notwithstanding the opinion of the medical commission to the contrary, that the isease of the betmen of Cossacks in St. Petersburg is a case of the Astrakhan plagu-A Fresh Memorandum for Bismarck LONDON, March 3 - A dispatch from Rome says Cardinal Nina is about to send a fresh memorandum to Bismarck, touching more explicitly upon the points of immediate solution which the Vatican deems necessary.

monia existed in the United States it would not be consistent with the contagious-disease act to rescind existing regulations.

BRUSSELS, March 3 .- The royal castle of lerouven has been destroyed by fire. Exmoress Carlotta, widow of the late Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico, who has been insane for many years, resided in the palace of Te rouven. She was safely removed from the castle, and is now at the royal palace at

Yacob Khan to Rule Afghaulstan. LONDON, March 3.—The Times, in an editorial article, says Yacob Khan will probably succeed Shere Ali. Once he is firmly would be policy for the Indian government to recognize him as de facto ruler, and meet favorably any advance he may make, with a view to the termination of the war.

General Bidduinh Struck in the Kear LONDON, March 3. -The viceroy of India slegrapes General Stewart the report that ral Biddulph's rear guard was attacked Daranis. The enemy was repulsed with a loss of one hundred and fifty, and were pur-sued until nightfall. The British lost a major and five natives killed, and a colonel and eleven natives wounded.

A Compromise Talked of. REBLIN, March 3 .- A compromise relative to the financial policy, instead of a dissolution of the reichstag, is talked of. The debate on the parliamentary discipline bill may

settle the question. The sanitary commission are discussing the proposals of the minister of commerce relative to the establishment of a quarantine of the German harbors, which would affect eighteen ports on the North sea and thirty on the Baltic. French Police Malpractice. PARIS. February 3 .- Minister de Marcere expressed the desire that interpellation in

regard to poi ce malpractice be discussed immediately. An article in La France, signed by Girardin, discussing the vote by which the mbers fixed the debate for Monday, says; "The cabinet has lived its time; it has lost all power over the majority, and the situation imperatively requires the formation of a cabinet presided over by a leader of the majority." It also says the present ministry has but a short time to live, and that the radicals will speedily succeed to power.

Russia Demanding Her War Indem-LONDON, March 3 -A dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Russian ambassador, Labanoff, bas protested against hypothecating the Turk s'i revenues for the new loan, declaring that the war indemnity has a prior claim upon them. The Porte de-nies the validity of the claim, basing its ar-gument upon the protocol of the Berlin con-

A Madrid dispatch says that the resignation of the cabinet is inevitable. It is stated that the king agrees with Martinez Campos that a change is necessary. A telegram from Constantinople says that an insurrectionary agitation has commenced

A Bit of Say-Rothschild's Scandal. LONDON, March 3.—The Paris journals Lanterne, L'Ordeo, Gazette de France and La France, unite in ferocious attempts against Leon Say, minister of finance, which portend another assault on the ministry, even if D Marce, of the interior, obtains a wote of confidence. A Paris correspondent telegraphs: "Leon Say, who was a former clark of Rothschild's, and known to be their partner in many affairs, is attacked for his conduct relative to the conversion of the five per cent reates with a virulence which must robably lead to his resignation. It is a no torious fact that Rothschilds, on Wednesday last, made enormous purchases of five per cents at the market depreciated prices. The general opinion is that never in the whole

rumor of the approaching conversion of the five per cent rentes was promulgated by men notoriously intimate with Leon Say." Another correspondent says: "Conversion

would have become a necessity if the budget amittee had declared therefor by electing a German president. As soon as it was known that they had not done so, Say communicated with the cabinet, deprecating the conversion, and communicated the cabinet's decision to the syndicate of brokers. The latter are accountable for delaying the publication of the announcement of the action of the

The committee on proposals for an occasional meeting of the chamber at Paris has decided that such a change would make wecessary a revision of the constitution, deputies meeting in general assembly. It is feared if they do so disquieting motions will be introduced for the revision on other points. The committee intend to consult the ministry

imited to one point. Brisson, reporter of the committee on POTTER

Makes His Report in Regard to the Florida and Louisiana Electoral Swindles and the Forged Electoral Certificates-The Theft of the Presidency Fully Exposed,

The Methods and Persons by which the Great Crime was Consummated-A Crime that No Cry of "Cipher Dispatches" can Induce Forgetfulness of-The Crime of the Century.

Washington, March 3. — On Saturday Mr. Potter, chairman of the investigating submitted a report which he had repared to the committee, and it was adopt-by a vote of six Democrats to three Reublicans, General Butler being absent. The three Republicans, Hiscock, Cox and Reed, will prepare a minority report.

Mr. Stenger, a D-mocratic member of the

mmittee, who was chairman of the sub-

ommittee in Louisiana, has also prepared a

Mr. Potter's report is necessarily long, as it calls with all the points that have been bemmittee to morrow. Mr. Potter's report is regarded by the Democrats who have perused it as singularly impartial and judicial. They say it is entirely devoid both of rhetorical rnamentation and vituperative denuncia-ion, and derives its force solely from close t as wanting in color, or not as strongly expressed as the facts warrant, and it is un-ikely that some of the members of the comittee belonging to the party will present an dditional expression of their views. The re-port of Mr. Potter, in the opening, sets forth what it was proper for congress to investigate and what was not, and the difficulty of conlucting an investigation into conspiraces which have been successfully carried out while the successful party remain in power. It admits that the confessions of conspirators

who have become dissatisfied is worth little out points to the fact, not generally under-tood, that about the essential features of the ection and canvass in Florida and Louisi of which refers to Florida, the second to Lou isiana, and the third to the forged electoral certificate. Beginning with Florida, it cites

ived a majority of the votes cast in this

i its court of last resort shall be certified to f congress to receive and count the electoral an instance in which they rejected Democratic votes on unwarranted grounds and refused to reject fraudulent Republican votes. It leals at length with the claim of the Repubicans that they were entitled to the vote of State on the face of the returns, by reason ne vote as cast, they fraudulently took in sted with that of General Francis C. Barlow, whose fidelity to all his obligations, nd integrity, independence, fairness and

history of France was there an equal scanlack voters in the State than white, and, as | part of the report deals with the forged Loulustrating the fraudulent nature of this isian electoral certificates. It tells how the ensus the report refers to the fact that while Vice-President, having refused the first cer-

his census reported but fifty-seven thousand | tificate of the Republicans, secretly manu slored men, women and children in New factured another, ante-dating it and made it cleans, it made out of them nearly twenty-te thousand two hundred colored voters. It previously made; how, having very little the instances the fraudulent registration time to prepare it and it being impossible to for teaching Tennessee a lesson in political then instances the fraudulent registration that was based upon this fraudulent census, whereby it was made to appear that the withereby it was made to appear that the within that time, it became necessary to forge the synte voters in the State more than twenty-three thousand, while actually there were no more, and the refusal of the authorities to correct this false registration in cases where its falseness was pointed out. From this the granting the synthesis was pointed out. From this the granting time to prepare it and it being impossible to get all the electors to New Orleans to sign it within that time, it became necessary to forge the synthesis was pointed out. From this the correct this false registration in cases where its falseness was pointed out. From this the correct this false registration in cases where its falseness was pointed out. From this the correct this false registration in cases where its falseness was pointed out. From this the correct this false registration in cases where its falseness was pointed out. From this the correct this false registration is cased to be all the electors to New Orleans to sign it within that time, it became necessary to forge the signatures of two absentees; that thus there were put to triplicated paper eighteen forged signatures, which were attached on December 29th, in a small upper room in the State building, then in charge of Conquest (Clarke; how the making of this certificate was considered in the correct that the case of two absentees; that thus there were put to triplicated paper eighteen forged signatures, which were attached on December 29th, in a small upper room in the State building, then in charge of Conquest (Clarke; how the making of this certificate was pointed out. as to whether a revision can beforehand be eport recites the direction by the Republican | was concealed until it was produced before Brisson, reporter of the committee of the committee of the committee of the structure of th

of which existed at this election. Notwith-standing this, the returning-board decided to discard the necessary number of Democratic obtained protests from certain parishes, which they picked out as parishes in which to preend intimidation had taken place. These report then deals with the question of intim-

dation, and argues that it was impossible for the returning-board had been created on be turned out and their places given to Dem-ocrats; the Democrats knowing that they not only could gain nothing by intimidation, but hat they could only hope for some show of justice by avoiding anything which might be and committee, except the cipher dis-satches, which will be made the subject of a eparate report, and will be presented to the subject to the conciliate the black vote showing it. The report then recites the efforts that were made throughout the State by the Democrats to conciliate the black vote showing it. lence of Republican witnesses, as well as the testimony of gentlemen of character, like Governor Whitfield, how the planters com-

bined with the negroes to get up clubs of both colors, and referring to the promises and assurances made to the negroes, even to ogical deduction of facts presented to the equality in cars, theaters, etc., far outrun-ning the Republicans. The leaders baying joined the Democrats, the whole mass of the negroes came in and became quite enthusiastic supporters, and thus the vote in some of the so called buildozed parishes was the very largest ever cast. As to the conspiracy in East Feliciana parish, the report states that after the Democrats had conciliated the negroes there, Kellogg wanted Anderson, who was supervisor, to have no election, and Anderson fraudulently ran away with that view to furnish an excuse for throwing the parish out, as Grand parish was thrown out, because the supervisor of registration absented him-self on election day, notwithstanding other officers held the election and made one return of the vote, The Democrats in East Feliciana, there is no substantial dispute before the committee, the Republicans having called no witnesses in Florida and few in Louisiana except as to the conduct of the visiting statesmen, and incidentally about in-

Pleurs-Pneumons.

London, March 3.—In the House of commons, to-day, Lord George F. Hamilton, vice-president of the council, replying to a question, and that as long as pleurs-pneumons and deals with the case upon general and controlling facts alone.

The report is divided into three parts, the first money a visited in the Linited States it would hundred registered votes were cast, and four hundred and fifty more, which Anderson had prevented from being registered, made about the law directing the Presidential electors to twenty-three hundred votes cast, all Demobe appointed by the votes cast, and the caucratic, but not one Republican would vote, though urged to do so. The whole vote of the parish at previous elections, both sides, had not exceeded twenty-five hundred votes. ming that the Tilden electors, having retate, were necessarily entitled to be declared | The Republicans purposely withheld caststed, and that the canvassing board, by ing any vote at all, and subsequently ecting without warrant of law, a portion of | made a claim that they had been intimidated the votes, so as to show a majority of the and could not vote, and the returning-board otes for Hayes, unlawfully counted Tilden on this pretext, purposely pre-arranged, exout. It states that the canvassers delayed cluded the vote of the heir announcement until the morning of the parish. The report then ay the electors were to meet and vote, so to the supplementary papers obtained from at, altough action was taken to oust the Anderson and Dan Weber, both of whom are hat, altough action was taken to oust the Anderson and Dan Weber, both of whom are layer electors, no decision could be had till known by Republicans to be for sale; that left without any insurance worthy of the control of the cont the Hayes electors had met that same day at these supervisors, having made returns that there was no violence in their parishes, they the judgment of the supreme court, which were induced to make supplementary pro-

equently decided that the Hayes electors | tests, and that they both coafessed they did were not elected nor entitled to cast the vote of the State, and that the Tilden electors where the officers had seen and certified to a were; and also the judgment of the court in perfectly fair election, Kellogg, by pressure, the action brought by Drew, the Democratic exacted like false protests. The report then at Khushigi Nathbod by two thousand Alizal | candidate for governor, where the court di- | goes on to show how the returning-board, having got possession of such unlawful pro-tests, proceeded to take evidence, United cted a recanvass, and decided that the canvascers, in refusing to count the votes cast, had defrauded Drew, and had unlawfully seated Stearns. The legislature of the State ignorant negroes from the interior fields into ereupon directed a recanvass of the elec- a great city, where they were herded together, oral vote in accordance with this decision of taken before officials, and had affidavits e supreme court, the judges of which were written down for them, to which, upon publicans, and the recanvass showed that | making their marks, they received their fees, he Tilden electors had been chosen. The and were sent home. The process of manuovernor then issued his certificate to the facturing these affidavits is set forth to show filden electors as the true Presiden- how the negroes were imposed upon, and tial electors, but the electoral commis- how worthless the affidavits were. As an ilsion refused to consider the judgment of the lustration of how reckless the returning court, the action of the legislature, and the certificate given by the governor in favor of the Tilden electors, and held that it could six witnesses to any kind of disturbances not take notice of any action by the State could be collected. The disturbances after the sixth of December. The report to which they testified had arisen draws attention to the fact that such a wrong might be reported in any State and at any Presidential election by the canvassers withding the announcement of the result of I licans, had nothing to do with politics; and e election until the day fixed for the meet- although this and the fact that the election ng of the electoral college, and then declar-ng persons who had never been voted for at purposely refused to vote was shown by

to be elected; when, according to this twelve hundred witnesses, and although fourusion, such electors would be entitled irre- fifths of the negroes in the parish actually ocably to cast the vote of the State. It did vote with the Democrats, the returningtherefore recommends a law providing board threw out the whole vote. The reports that where there is a dispute as to who were point out a great many other instances of the real electors of any State, the judgment which it styles the fraudulent, outrageous its court of last resort shall be certified to and desperate character of the returning-ongress before the meeting of the two houses board, and shows the impossibility of their considering the testimony before them, as tes, and shall be conclusive as to the right | they had more than could be read by a man of disputing electors, and which vots reading ten hours a day in two weeks, when from the State shall be counted unless the they went into consultation, and how the two houses of congress shall otherwise agree. next day their intended decision was known, The report then argues that the ac-tion of the canvassing-board was not thing connected with them being a travesty and, indeed, never had been in doubt, everyonly illegal but fraudulent, and cites on justice, and showing how absolutely an instance in which they rejected Democratic abandoned and unscrupulous they were. I'ne report states that the returning-board would never have so outraged the people but for their encouragement from visiting statesmen and the support which they and the troops gave them. Then follows the details of the Drigger fraud, by which a bogus return as to how some of the visitors were deceived by local managers and innocently co-operated assing-board, which they at first rejected, in the frauds of the returning-board, while ut which, after they were ordered to count others did not. It refers very briefly to the alleged bargain by which Hayes, who place of the true return. It then deals with had three thousand less votes than Packard, be conduct of the visiting statesmen, and particularly that of General Noyes, as conout, and mentions Sherman's offer to prove out, and mentions Sherman's offer to prove intimidation, but points out that whenever the committee offered to receive it the evidence was not produced, and they were met truth, the report especially commends. In by some sham excuse for not producing it; regard to Louisiana, the report begins with a how they had examined many of the witerence to the anomalous power possessed nesses that were before the returning-board, y the returning-board, which it says never | who in almost every instance recanted and before existed elsewhere. Under it the explained how they came to make their affielectors and returning officers held the prossest power over the receiving and countments as they made were totally unfounded. ng of votes. Under the pretext that the It then refers to the Sherman letter, in redivided political parties, they gard to which it simply states the facts as his power to fraudulently count the they stand, showing that a letter was actuad used this power to fraudulantly count the ally written and largely influenced political tate for the Republicans, and had been exposed by a Republican committee of the forty-third congress, which had reported that the whites and blacks of the State being action, whoever signed it, and drawing attention to the attempt, in the interest of Sherman, by Mrs. Jenks, whose husband and equal, and some of the blacks and all the whites having voted for the Democrats in brother are employes in the treasury department, to induce the committee to produce a forged letter. The Florida portion of the 1874, the State had necessarily been carried report is followed by a list of all the persons by them, although counted for the Republicans. Hereupon the Republicans set about connected with the election there, and in false census, in which they made it appear the Louisiana by a still longer list of persons but there were twenty-five thousand more in that State appointed to office. The third

elections were over, the Democrats had a that the forged certificates, copies of which majority as returned by the Republican election officers of some ten thousand, the vote pressed and the record made to show as if

polled being the largest ever polled in the State, and larger in proportion to the population than that of the other States. The Republican officers made returns of the vote according to the proceeding cordingly, and declared that the election was ings of the electoral commission but in both, perfectly peaceful and fair. The Republicans, in order to overcome this majority, then usurped powers not given to them. In support of this, the report recites the finding of the Hoar, Wheeler and Frye committee, that the returning-board had no power to discard the returning-board had no power to discard impose the forged certificate upon congress, and how he supposed it so that if discovered perfectly peaceful and fair. The Republicans, although made months apart; how the Re votes where the protests, as required by law. and how he suppressed it so that if discovered had not accompanied the returns, no instance | the record might show as if it had neve been produced. The burlesque (John Smith) certificate sent from Louisiana by mai votes. As a pretext for this usurpation they from the records, cannot be found, and the report regards it as a part of the same fraud, its object being to mislead and draw off attention from the forged certificate. The reparishes were all largely of negro population, port then recites how all the persons connec-which the Democrats had fairly carried. The office, and the suspicious circumstances connected with the appointment of some of them the Democrats to gain anything by it, because and particularly charges that Kellogg and Clark, his private secretary, were privy to conduct of the same returning-board in that respect in 1874, and in how its action had been condemned by the forty-third congress, ger with which the country is threatened by reason of the energiness astronage centered in giving instances where they had counted in officials without color of right—men whom the congressional committee had caused to office so great, that in order to control it, the grossest frauds and violations may be expected on the part of those who desire to lectoral votes of Florida and Louisiana; that United States at the last Presidential elec-

> mining report will be presented to-day. INSURANCE. The Pending Legislation-What it will Accomplish-The Ruin that Ignorance may Induce-But

There is Yet Time to

Call a Hait. New York Bulletin: "Somehow the average legislator appears to have a chronic dis position to hamper and harrass the insurance interest whenever opportunity offers; and where the opportunity does not offer, inventive enterprise opens the way all the same. This winter, all over the country, there has seen a violent eruption of this sort of ity to the insurance companies. What with the burdens of taxation, deposit requireanomalous feature of the case, moreover, that the fewer a State's own companies are, or the more unprofitable the business within the borders, the surer is such State to make things warm and worrisome for the companies of other States whose managers show any willingness to sell a trustworthy indemnity. The idea of 'protecting' a State's citizens from possible loss by systematic efforts to harrass and driv-away the better class of insurance companies rom that State is essentially absurd. this, in effect, is what the average legislate certain of the western States-notably Tennessee, Wisconsin, Ohio and Missouriseems bent on doing just now. Tennesse name. If her governor had not vetoed the 'valued policy' bill passed by the legislature, there would have been a hegira of other State and foreign insurance companies from that State which would have made Tennes see property-owners howl with terror and have left her merchants as bankrupt of credit as Memphis herself. But right on the heels of the odious law which has been vetoed the same legislature has passed another, which, if not strangled by a veto, will give all other State and foreign companies just as good reason as leave Tennessee in a body. This last enact-ment proposes to compel all companies from utside to deposit twenty-five thousand dol lars in United States bonds with the State tressurer as the condition of authority to isue policies to citizens of Tennessee. If the State of Tennessee was in a prosperous conlition as to credit and finance, or if, like nany other States, she presented a pomising field of profit for insurance companies, there might be some slight pretext for imosing rational conditions upon the privilege doing business there. But, in point of act, no State in the Union is really so de-

eld. In 1877, the outside companies doing ousiness there were able to net only fiftee housand and ninety-two dollars upon a gross premium income of four hundred and eightyone thousand eight handred and seventy seven dollars, and in 1878 they actually paid out about eighty thousand dollars more than tueir premium receipts in losses and expenses in that State. Yet, in the face of facts and figures like these, her legislature has the asurance to try to extort from each outside ompany a deposit of twenty-five thousand dollars by way of guarantee, we must assume, that no company shall try to get away from so profitless a field. It would seem as if the expansive power of the human cheek could have no better illustration than this. But apart from the incongruity of legislation of this kind by a commonwealth in Tennessee's condition, this deposit and license law is absurd and inequitable on general principles. In fact, the whole system of insurance deposit laws, as between the several States of the Union, is wrong in theory and fallacious in practice. For, if very State had these laws, a company with ess than two million dollars to make deposts with would be unable to do an agency busiess covering the entire field; and, even then, after making the required deposits, would be ikely to need another two million dollars, at east, wherewith to keep its credit good at home, and make its policies of any sort of value to the holder. In the Tennessee case there is the manifest absurdity of compelling every company, little and big, to make the same deposit and pay the same license feewhether the company has five million or two hundred thousand dollars capital, and whether it does a business in the State of fifty thousand or five thousand dollars per annum. As to security, the deposit in this nstance, as always, tends rather the other

pendent for safety and credit upon sound in-

surance companies, and, as the statistics prove, no State is less inviting as an insurance

way, since an insurance company must obonal impunity. viously be stronger when having its assets in aggregate at home and under its own control, than if these assets are dribleted around the country in the dubious custody of the average State treasurer. If Tennessee is anxious to make the number of insurance competitors conveniently small (for themselves), and so secure advanced insurance rates, less revenue from a diminished number of campanies, and a deficiency of insurance protbation for her citizens-way, all that need be done to bring these things about is that Governor Marks shall put his signature to this bill. The legislature has done its share of the mischief, and the governor can complete the work by a stroke of his pen. Upon the whole, we doubt if he will care to take the responsibility. And yet, somehow, we are inclined to wish this game of grab might be played all the way through

going daft on the subject of insurance laws."

A Hitch in the Spanish Ministry on Cuban Affairs. General Martinez Campos and the cabinet in the war. authorities to the supervisors of parishes, requiring them to return the votes according to electoral commission it was not read, but or-

economy which she happens to need just now, and whose effects would be useful in

other States whose legislators appear to be

WASHINGTON. Interest Disbursements and Subscrip-

tions to the Four Per Cent Loan-Another Step Toward Women's Rights Co-Equal with the Lords of Creation, in The Admission to Practice Before the Supreme Court of Mrs. E. J. Lockwood-A Reward for Perseverance-Jeff Davis and the Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The March in-terest on the ten-forty bonds and on the four purpose to neutralize any such action by throwing out votes in localities where it should prevail. It recites the outrageous conduct of the same returning-board in that respect in 1874, and in how its action had been condemned by the forty-third congress.

Chark, his private secretary, were privy to the forest on the ten-forty bonds and on the four and a-half per cents is now being paid that on the former amounts to \$4,864,157, and that on the latter to \$3,125,000.

The subscriptions to the four per cent loan troops, and, above all, to the crowning dansheep candemned by the forty-third congress. ince Saturday report \$1,889,950. A RECESS INVESTIGATION. The Teller committee has been authorize

o sit during recess, and continue the inquiry nto the alleged violation of the constitutional rights of citizens during the late elections. profit by that patronage. It concludes with finding that full effect was not given to the The supreme court of the United States Noyes, Sherman and others encouraged this result; that the second certificate was forged, two of its names (Kellogg and Clark) being Justice Hunt.

convened to-day, after a recess of four weeks; all the justices were present except Associate the Mexican veteran amendment was voted

admit Mrs. Lockwood. A similar motion had Mr. Stenger, in all probability, will not candidate's sex. On this occasion no objecmake a separate report, but will add an expression of his views upon certain points in the testimony to Mr. Potter's report. The rolls of its practitioners.

JEFFERSON DAVIS. sion shall ever be paid under this act to Jefferson Davis, late President of the so-called Southern Confederacy. Senator Hoar said Mr. Davis spurned the clemency of the republic to-day. It was now proposed to put the name of this person, whose treason and returned without reduction. The house spent the time on the pension bill, and various matters interposed to prevent action upon the Seward impeachment case.

The second vector of the second vector of the commendation of the second vector of the second vecto

Senator Garland said that the government Governor Ore as minister to Russia, and Mosby, who boasted that he was the Marion in the second war, was sent to China as a consul. He felt satisfied that Jefferson Davis would scorn a pension. That gentleman did not ask it. He had served under Mr. Davis in a civil capacity. Mr. Davis was a gallant soldier in the Mexican war. His services were on record, and though they did not surpass Senator Shields thought that singling

out Jefferson Davis from ten million peopl in the south, was giving him distinction greater than he deserved. Senator Bailey said the country was to-day longing and wishing for peace, and he ap pealed to the senators on the other side to do nothing to prevent it. The southern people having lost their all in the war were poor and they desired to restore their industries. Senator Maxey briefly spoke of the services endered by Mr Davis in the Mexican war, and said he would leave it for those who lought with him to pass judgment upon the amendment of the gentleman from Massa

asked him to single out Jefferson Davis for ounishment when other men who went as far is he did and were not only not punished but have been appointed to the highest sta tions in the government; and said that in this connection he might mention the name of Akerman, formerly United States attorney general; the present postmaster-general, Key; General Longstreet, postmaster at Gainsville; Mosby, of guerrilla fame; all, and many others of the same class being appointed by the Republican administration He saw on the bench, too, men who were actively engaged in the Confederate service who were just as guilty as Jefferson Davis. The proposition before them came from a senator of the State of Massachusetts, whose reason had been more violent and longer han that of any other State in the Union. Senator Thurman did not want to pick out Jefferson Davis as a martyr, when all the others who had acted with him could walk

the earth unmolested. Senator Hoar said that with regard to those who had been engaged in the southern cause, and had been appointed to office, they had acquiesced in the results of the war, and that the people of the State he represented would always welcome those whose present controlling feelings were love of country. Senator Lamar said he must confess hi urprise and regret that the Senator from Massachusetts should have wantonly, and

without provocation, flung this insuit. The Chair [Edmunds] called the senator to rder for this language. Senator Lamar-I suppose it is in order to ling insults, but out of order for those who are insulted to hurl back the blow. I appeal

from the decision of the Chair. The question being taken, the decision the Chair was overruled—yeas 15, nays 27. Senator Lamar, thus being declared in order, said that if his language was offensive or exceptional, it was withdrawn, for it was not his purpose to offend or wound the sensiilities of any of his associates on this floor. What he meant by his remark was that lefferson Davis stood in the position that he

[Lamar] did, with others who believed in the right of a State to secede. Senator Hoar, interrupting, said he wished o assure the secator that in offering his amendment he did not place him in the sam position as Jefferson Davis. Senator Lamar replied that the only differ ence between himself and Jefferson Davis was the latter's exalted character, prominent talents and well established reputation as a

statesman, patriot and soldier. This character of Mr. Davis caused him to be chosen as leader of the southern people, who enthusi astically followed him. Not one word has h uttered since the close of the war inconsisten with the greatness and glory of the republic.
The senator could point to no utterance which advised the people of the south to cherish animosity or hostility to the Union, nor did he cherish hostility himself. The name of Davis would always be honored by he southern people in company with those of Hampton and Washington. To offer such an mendment required no courage of magnaimity; it required no courtesy, but only a pitter, malignant feeling and a sense of per-

In conclusion, he caused to be read a let er of Jefferson Davis's to the representative in which the writer said he wished his name would be no bar to the voting of pensions to others than himself who fought in the Mexican war.

Senator Blaine, alluding to the remarks previously made by Sepator Thurman, asked im who brought Jefferson Davis here tonight, and who brought him into congress at different times. No Republican had made reference to him; the other side had brought nim here and asked the Republicans to vote or remain silent. The senator from Mississippi said that Jefferson Davis had never counselled insurrection since the close of the war. Why not pension a man who had shown such lenity? And that man was brought here as the compeer of Hampton and Washington, fighting in the same cause and going down together to posterity.

Senator Lamar, in reply to Senator Blaine, said that he had stated that his own position

was that of all who acquiesced in the results of the war.

Senator Blaine inquired whether he understood the senator to hold that the government and the Republican party were intoler-MADRID. March 3.-It is reported that and to those in the south who had taken part

Senator Lamar replied that he certainly

now scarcely a person there who was not re lieved of his disabilities. Jefferson Davis was a candidate for the office of senator, and excted to sit on the other side of the chan

and next session the senator from Ohio hurman) would be exercising his elequence have Davis's disabilities removed. Senator Patterson did not propose to pun sh Jeff Davis while all his followers have been pardoned. Senator Harris said that if Jeff Davis wa

guilty, then he and all who followed Davis were guilty of the offenses charged. As to purity, honor and personal character. Davis stands the peer of any senator on this floor. Senator Wallace, in a few brief remarks, insisted that the introduction of the subject ame from the Republican side.
Senator Chandler said that eighteen year

ago he and Jeff Davis came into the senate together, and both at the time swore to support the constitution of the United States, Davis had come from Pierce's cabinet, and when he took the oath there was treason in his heart and perjury on his lips; he took an oath to support the government he meant to overthrow; he (Chandler), considering the conduct of Mr. Davis during the war, did not expect to hear eulogies of Jefferson Davis on the floor of the senate; he was surprised to hear them, especially as every man, woman and child in the north believed Jeff Davis to be a double-dyed traitor.

Senator Coke said that Mr. Davis was not worse than very many others of the southern people, who had selected him as a leader. He was not ashamed to vote for Mr. Davis any more than he was to vote for any other man or on any other subject. "I was," said Senator Coke, "as much of a rebel as Jeff Davis

There was some further discussion, in two of its names (Kellogg and Clark) being privy to it, and that Tilden and Hendricks received a true majority of the electoral vote, and were the real choice of the people of the understood that the bill would now be a law

> Both houses have been in continuous sesion since Saturday. The sena'e spent the time discussing the river and harbor appropriation bill, which at a late hour to-night During the discussion in the senate on the pension bill, Senator Hoar offered an amendment, namely, provided that no pension bill, Senator Hoar offered an amendment, namely, provided that no pension bill, Senator Hoar offered an indicate the senate of the Eads jetties. The items of

> had not been repented of, on the pension rolls of the country and tax loyal widows and orphans to pay the pension.
>
> The senate voted on the amendment of Senator Hoar, to exclude Jefferson Davis from pension as a Mexican veteran. It was agreed -yeas, 23; nays, 22. At ten minutes past pensions Longstreet by a small postoffice in five o'clock the senate was still discussing Sen-deorgia; a Republican administration sent ator Shields's amendment to the arrears of

> > HANGING.

Charles Woods, the Murderer of Mrs. W. C. Foster, Sentenced to be Hung on Friday, the Ninth ot May Next.

Yesterday, at the criminal court, Charles Woods, colored, appeared before the court, and \$4,867,000, be funded into new bonds, at the tion made in the case for a new trial was overruled. Judge Ray then proceeded to sentence the prisoner, who was ordered to stand up and say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon him. Charley said that he was not guilty; that the woman who a he lived with had sworn away his life, and that he knew nothing about the murder of Mrs, Foster. Judge Ray pronounced the sentence of death as follows:

"The prisoner at the bar, Charles Woods, will please stand. You have been convicted. by a jury of your countrymen, of the willfu alicious and premeditated murder of Mrs. Julia Foster-a murder which, for atrocity and brutality, is almost unparalleled in the annals of crime. Have you anything further to say than has already been said by your counsel, why the sentence of the law should not now be passed?"

The defendant then protested that he was

innocent of the charge, and that it was hard that he should suffer for a crime committee by some one else. The court then remarked that nothing re mained but for the court to pronounce th solemn sentence of the law, and the judgment is "that you, Charles Woods, the fendant, be carried by the sheriff of Shelby county to the jail from whence you came, and between the hours of ten o'clock in the fore noon and two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, you be taken to the place of execution by the sheriff aforesaid, then and there to be hanged by the neck, by the sheriff, as aforesaid, until you are dead, and may God have

mercy upon your soul." During the passing of the sentence the prisoner, Woods, remained standing, apearing to be stolid and indifferent, and at the close of the sentence sat down. His attorneys will take the case up to the supreme the supreme court should reverse the action

for a new trial.

the board of public works to regulate the upon the people for payment, or taken into a compromise if possible to prevent it; therefreight and passengers over the Baltimore | fore be it claims that under an act of the general assembly of 1837, whenever the net profits of the Baltimore and Ohio equals the amount of th cipital stock of such corporation, the board of public works shall thereafter regulate the harges on such road so that the profits shall eranches of the legislature it will decrease the rates of freight to one cent per ton per

Dr. Blackburn Ahead for the Demo-cratic Nomination for Governor of Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, March 3 .- Reports to-night from nine county meetings, held to-day, to instruct for Democratic nominees for governor, give Blackburn five counties, with 77 votes; Jones, two counties, with 20 votes; Inderwood, one county, with 14 votes. For Lieutenant-Governor-Captrill carries our counties, with 62 votes; the balance

scattering.
For Auditor—Hewitt carries six counties, with 87 votes; his opponents, none. For Attorney-General-Hardie carries fiv counties, with 74 votes. Other instructions were scattering. Relief for the Reno Fire Sufferers.

San Francisco, March 3 .- A movemen a afoot among the merchants of this city t relieve the wants of the sufferers by the Refire. Supplies have already been forwarded from Carson and Virginia, and a dispatel received from Reno this afternoon says that no further aid is needed. A citizens' relief society has been organized, and are distributing supplies. Those who have been burned and that \$1,125,000 of British capital and out are already housed. Business men are \$750,000 of northern capital have been added putting up temporary structures. Another body has been found in the ruins, making six thus far. Cold-Blooded Assassination

Sr. Louis, March 3 .- A Kansas City dis patch says: "Michael Cardon was assaulted to night while in his store, on the east levee at about three o'clock. He was sitting on the counter, when an unknown man came to the window, on the porch, and shot him through the glass. The ball entered Cardon's body in the back, under the shoulder-blade, and passed through the lower part of the heart, killing him instantly. A companion sitting near sprang to the door and a shot was fired at him, but missed. The officers are in pur suit of the assassin, but as he is unknown, it is not likely he will be captured."

Uneasiness in Berlin Concerning French Affairs.

thousand persons in the south, and there was THE SOLONS OF THE STATE witnesses thoroughly cognizant of the whole

Still Tinkering with the State Debt. Protesting that they Do Not Mean to Repudiate-The School Fund of the Taxing-Districts-IEtermediate Courts of Appeal.

Bill for Companies Building Turnpikes-Jewish Rabbis to Perform the Marriage Ceremony-Benefits of the Agricultural Bureau-John C. Burch's Denial of Mabry's Evidence.

cial to the Appeal. NASHVILLE, March 3 .- Senate-Mr. Bledintroduced a bill to provide for the more uitable distribution of the school fund in

ne Taxing-Districts. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to establish in intermediate court of appeals at Nash-rille and Jackson, with appellate jurisdiction only, Mr. Smith (of Meigs) offered the following enate joint-resolution: That it is the sens-

f this general assembly that a fair and quitable settlement of the outstanding onded indebtedness of the State would be upon the following basis, to-wit: First—That the bonds issued for the buildig of the State capitol, known as the capitol bonds, amounting to \$493,000, and the bonds ssued for the purchase of the "Hermitage," known as the Hermitage bonds, amounting to \$35,000, and the bonds issued to the agriultural bureau, amounting to \$18.000, be unded with new bonds of the State at par, caring interest at the rate of four per cent.

per annum. Second-That the bonds issued to the Union bank of Tennessee, amounting to \$125,000; the bonds issued to the Bank o ennessee, amounting to \$214,000; the bonds saned to the various turnpike companies mounting to \$728,000; the bonds issued for soon, and that he will resume his journey State stock in the Hiawassee railroad company, amounting to \$280,000; the bonds is-sued for State stock in the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad con pany, amounting to \$144,000, and the bonds issued to the La-grange and Memphis railroad company for tate stock, amounting to \$68,000, be funded nto new bonds at the rate of fifty cents or

r cent per aunum. Third-That the bonds issued to the various alroads in the State prior to the sixth day of May, 1861, amounting to \$8,583,000, be funded into new bonds, at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar, bearing interest at the rate of

the dollar, bearing interest at the rate of four

four per cent, per annum.

Fourth—That the bonds issued to the railroads of the State since January 1, 1866,
amounting to about \$2,638,000, and those isamounting to about \$2,638,000, and those ised bonds and past due interest. amounting to \$569,000, and those issued un-der the funding act of 1873, amounting to rate of thirty-three and a third cents on the dollar, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum; provided, however, that the bonds known as the Mineral Home railroad bonds, amounting to \$63,000, and the bonds issued under the funding act of 1866 to fund the ifiterest that accrued upon bonds during the war, amounting to \$2,246,000, be not inluded nor provided for in this adjustment; for are they recognized as a part of the egally outstanding indebtedness of the State. Be it further resolved. That this basis of ustment, as one entire and single proposion as a whole, be submitted to the t the ballot-box, at an election to be held

House bill to amend the exemption laws o as to provide for the exemption of two hundred dellars worth of lumber in the nands of mechanics, passed third reading. House.-Mr. Snedgrass introduced a bill that a committee consisting of nine mem-bers, five members from the senate, to be ected by joint ballot of both houses of the egislature, and the governor of the State be appointed, to be styled a finance committee adjust and settle the State debt. Be it further enacted, That this committee shall be authorized to receive and submit

or that purpose on the --- day of -

there remains until Friday, the ninth day of to adjust and settle the same upon such May, in the year of our Lord 1879, and that, propositions for a settlement of the debt, and proper; provided, that should any such agreeent be made or determined upon, fore it shall have any legal force or validiv. it shall be submitted to the people at the allot box, at a special election, for their ratification or rejection, such election to be held for such purpose only. Mr. Watkins offered the following, which lies over:

WHEREAS, An effort is being made to nake an impression that the present general court on appeal. The sentence in that event assembly is composed principally of repudiawill be postponed to some other time, unless | repudiate the State debt; and, whereas, this of the court below and remand the case back diation or that suggests such a thing, and has made but one move in regard to The West Virginia Legislature Regulating Baltimore and Chio Railway
Freight Rates.

debt, to-wit; the appointment of a committee to investigate and report upon the invalidity of a portion of the debt in accordance idity of a portion of the debt in accordance WHEELING, W. VA., March 3 .- Senator with the recommendation of the governor; Butler to-day introduced in the senate of and, whereas, no pert of an unjust, fraudu-West Virginia a joint resolution instructing lent and illegal debt ought to be imposed

Resolved. That we are unalterably opposed to a repudiation in any form whatever, out at the same time we are opposed to imposing upon the people for payment, and es-pecially in the present financial condition of ne country, any part of the so-called State debt which may be ascertained by this body not net over six per cent. on the capital stock.
Should this resolution be adopted by both just or illegal. He also offered a bill to submit to a vote

the people two propositions for the settle ment of the State debl-at thirty cents an four per cent, interest, and thirty-three and e-third cents and four per cent, interest. It provides that the act shall not be construed to apply to or embrace an part of the indebtedness of the State which may be ascertained by the general assembly or other prop er tribunal to be fraudulent, unjust or illegal, before the completion of any negotiaion with the bondholders. This act is not to apply to or embrace any of the outstanding bonds issued to build the capitol, issued to

purchase the Hermitage, or issued to the agcultural bureau, or to any outstanding bonds issued in renewal of any of said bonds or bonds held by educational, literary or charitable instituti Senate bill to amend the law incorporating

ompanies to construct turnpike roads was ejected. This bill applies principally to West Tennessee. Senate bill authorizing Jewish rabbis to selebrate the rites of matrimony passed a second reading.

The committee to investigate the agricular

tural bureau shows that eight thousand im migrants have been introduced into the State to the State. Add to this the value of all adult citizens, estimated by the Politica Economist at eight hundred dollars p capita, which amounts to \$6,400,000, and we and Fresh Stock of Tobaccos, ave the grand aggregate brought into the State, \$15,026,000. To bring about this last | Cigars, Wines and Liquors. result there was expended in four years, \$29.189 22; during the first two years, \$2,813 78 were unexpended and back into the treasury. Associated Press Dispatch.1

NASHVILLE, March 3.—The version of the testimony taken by the State debt committee as telegraphed from here yest-rday to severa eading papers, is denounced by the friends of Colonel John C. Burch, editor of the American, of this city, and now a candidate for the secretaryship of the United States senate, as garbled and sent for the sole purpose of prejudicing his candidacy. He tele

EDITORS APPEAL-You will please correct mustake in your paper of February 28th, in egard to repealing the charter of Galiaway. Such is not the case. The bill only asked but the charter be amended, which passed the bouse on its third reading.

A. D. LEWIS. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, NASHVILLE, March 2, 1879. ARKANSIS.

The Mileage and Per Diem Bills Passed both Houses of the Legislature-A Bungling Job of Burg-

LITTLE ROCK, March 3.—The house bill making appropriation for mileage, per diem and contingent expenses of the legislature, assed the senate.

larizing.

The governor has approved the act grant-ing State lands to aid in the construction of the Ouachita Valley railroad, between Arkadelphia and Camden. The house nonconcurred in the senate mendment to Fishback's proposed repudiaion constitutional amendment.

Burglars made a bungling effort to rob the

safe of the Fau'kner county treasurer last night. They broke off the knoh and hingos with a sledge-hammer and then attempted to carry off the safe in a spring wagon. It was found in the yard of the courthouse this morning. It is supposed to be the work of Memphis negroes lately come to the vicinity.

Predability of an Assignment by Bishop Purcell. CINCINNATI, March 3 .- All the indications ow point in the direction of an assignment by Archbishop Purcell for the benefit of his creditors. Ten suits were filed to-day against im and his brother, Father Edward Purcell, for amounts aggregating some eighty-three thousand dollars. These will probably be followed by numerous others to-morrow, and is thought that this action on the part of he creditors will compel an assignment to-norrow. Estimates of the assets and liabil-

ies still vary, as the real figures are withseld by the church authorities. Capinin Boynton's Progress. CINCINNATI, March 3.—The Gazette's Marietta special says that Captain Boynton eached that print at eleven o'clock this fore-

DIED. HUDSON—Of pneumonia, at his home near Con-cordia, Bolivar county, M'ssissippi, February 25, 1879, Colonel Isaac HUDSON, aged Skty-nine years. Columbia (Tenn.) papers please copy.] Noted far and wide for every virtue that makes a

MALONE-March 3, 1879, Mrs. A. C. Malonz, wife of Dr. R. C. Malone. Funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. V. W. Sneed, No. 100 Court street, this (TUESDAY)

man beloved, an aching void is felt throughout the

Office in Company's Building. o. 41 Madison Street, Memphis. D. T. PORTER, President. G. H. JUDAH, Vice-President. G. D. RAINE, Secretary

CAPITAL STOCK \$150,000 DIRECTORS. D. T. PORTER,
N. R. SLEDGE,
B. EISEMAN,
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Desired.

MR. BAINE is agent also for the following leading
Northern and Foreign Companies. North German, of Hamburg, Germany, Manhattan, of New York, Manufacturers, of Boston, Connecticut Fire, of Hartford, Frankiin, of Philadelphia.

I, 0. 0. F. THE officers and members of Harmony Lodga, No. 199, are requested to attend the regular meeting, at the new hall No. 290 Second street, this (TUES 'AY) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Members of sister lodges invited. By order of the Lodge, D. A. M'OMBER, Secretary.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY. In the District Court of the United States for the
District of West Tennessee — In the matter of
George W. Miller—In bankruptey.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Miller, of
Memphis, Shelby county. Tennessee.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

Memphis, March 3, 1879.

Memphis, March 3, 1879. Workingmen's Building and Loan Association. THE regular monthly meeting of the association will be held this (TUESDAY) evening, March 4th, for payment of dues and making loans. Fines will be imposed for non-payment (see 4rt. 3, secs. 7 and 8, of the constitution). Payment may be made to the secretary during business hours at the office of the Planters insurance company.

L. LaGhill, President.

Chas. T. Paterson, Secretary.

SHELBY COUNTY Building and Loan Association. REGULAR Monthly Meeting for Payment of Dues TUESDAY, 4th inst.

JACOB THOMPSON, President.

W. J. M'DERMOTT, Secretary. Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a cenditioni expones, to me directed from the Honorable Supreme Court of Tennessee, in the case two hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seven cents, with interest and costs of suit, to satisf sald judgment, etc., I will, on

Tuesday, March 4, 1879,
in legal hours, in front of the Courthouse, Memphis,
Tennessee, proceed to seil, to the highest bidder, for
cash, the following described property, to-wit: One
lot of ground on the corner of Hu ing and St. Martru streets, in the city of Memphis, Shelby county,
Tennessee, known as lot No. 7, in block 32, fifts by
one hundred and forty eight and one-half (1481g)
feet. Levied on as the property of defendant T. W.
Brown, to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs.

Sheriff of Shelby County, Tennessee.
By W. W. COLEMAN, Deputy Sheriff.
Memphis, Fabruary 5, 1878.
Wright & Folkes, Attorneys for PlaintMf. su Tuesday, March 4, 1879,

State National Bank OF MEMPHIS, TENN., Designated Depository of the United States for subscription to the Four Per Cent Loan. Bonds furnished at the lowest market rate. All other sues of U.S. Bonds taken in exchange.

At Cost:

We have concluded to dispose of our Entire Stock of FANCY and STAPLE GROUERIES at Cost for the next Sixty Days, in order to make room for a Large

WHO WANTS